UTICA.

A Highly Respectable Democratic Convention.

CONTRASTS OF INTELLECT.

A Whole Day Devoted to New York Donnybrook.

MORRISSEY AGAINST KELLY.

The Muscular Statesman Repudiates the Name of Traitor.

TAMMANY WINS

the Pledge for Tilden Given Up?

UTICA, April 29, 1876.

But little progress has been made to-day. At an early hour the regular order of business was interrupted by the reference of credentials to the Commit-tee on Contested Scats, with a pledge on the part of the Convention that no further steps should be taken Recesses were taken from hour to hour in anticipation of its report, but it did not report, and finally, at eleven P. M., the Convention adjourned to meet at nine A. M. to-morrow. This action was taken against the sarnest and persistent protest of many members, who fewed that if the Convention adjourned to-night a large number of members would go home. There is reason to believe that the committeee, in its dilatory course, acted on the conviction that adjournment would have that effect and that this was done to secure a partial body, rather than a full convention, for the further purposes to be served. It is not to-night very clear hether this ruse, if ruse it be, is in the Tilden ranti-Tilden interest, but it is explicitly declared that se committee was so perverted in its composition as o make it a body interested in the personal fortunes of he Governor. But if it is thought that those who bject to the use of the Convention to further the ortunes of the Governor will get tired out in a day or

Contested Seats opened their doors and announced that Tammany was admitted by a vote of 22 to 3. The three tion among the Tammany men and they sent up cheer

after cheer at their headquarters, directly opposite.

Promptly at noon, as appointed, the Convention met
in the little theatre of this place, which, as far as it goes, is really finer than many theatres in New York ry. As a body the Convention is exceptionally satis-ctory in appearance. Some of the journalists present served that they had never seen a gathering of the democracy in which there were so few persons they knew, which was interpreted as a fact favorable to the character of the Convention. Well known faces were, however, not altogether wanting. Out by the middle aisle was the broad face of Augustus Schell, benevolently smooth, with the softened lines that are eloquent equally of Dutch

issent and good digestion.

How much of bland gentility and good breeding there is in the mere presence of a pair of gold apectacles on a man's need in the single glass there is snobbery. In the pince-nes there is a kind of pretentious, dandy style, and in any other material but gold there is a want of tone. Mr. Schell was Collector of the Port some time in the antedituvian ora, and the moonlike

THOUGHTS TO OTHER TIMES, and awakens reminiscences of a passed away host of distinguished democrats. Near to Schell is seen an-other face, less identified with the recent than with remoter and more worthy days of democracy—Mr.
August Belmont. An ample head, broad and strong;
extensive culture, an amiable demeanor, a great intelligence and a resolute spirit. It is consistent that what in this period has been the history of the party. Side by side with Mr. Belmont sits Mr. Whitney, the Corporation Counsel of Wickham. Alas! alas! for THE CONTRASTS OF CONVENTIONS.

There at the end of the stage, resting against the rail of a proscehlum box, is seen the exceedingly fine head of Mr. John Bigelow, Secretary of State. There seems to be a great difference of opinion as to what that head contains; but there is no doubt that externally it is a very five one, of a majestic type, that recalls the head of Michael Angelo's Moses. Another head in another of the house, at Bigolow's side—the head of John Morrissey, the Farnese Hercules of the anti-Tammany group. The mere sight of a head of gigantic proportions excites interest; but when, in addition to being worth attention in itself, it has such a history as this head has, it rises almost to the dignity of a heroic object. There is scarcely any other head in the company but if it had received the blows that this head has taken kindly would have been as fine as if it had passed through the mills of the gods. Half way Kelly, neither so bland as the one nor so vigorous as the other, but a face not without force and indicative

THE BUSINESS BEGINS. The temporary organization was admirable, and the Convention proceeded to business in a practical and rapid way that promised excellent results. It would probably have kept on in that way only that a man named Beebe, from Sullivan county, had a spread eagle in his bosom, which struggled to be free, and would be free no matter what happened to the laws of roud bird. He is so full of the tervid theme of the freat democracy, so determined to toil it, he knows all the points of order so well and is so determined to in-tiruct the universe. He is of such enormous conseill not know it that it is quite natural he should be attention, and that the Convention should stop and look on while he explains himself in a vein of turgid and

THE TANKANT AND ANTI-TANKANY DISPUTE. Adjournment for the scrutiny of credentials came in the usual place, but occupied more than the usual time. At this point the great Gordian knot of demoratic complications, the Tammany and anti-Tammany inspute, had to be settled, and, with other but less grave difficulties of the same nature, was referred to a strendance on the committees charged with the inves-signation of the regularity of the various delegations The drift and result of their labors was the subject of much speculation. Five delegations were acted apon by the committee in the afternoon, of which ier, Onondaga, Columbia and Oswego. In one of these finities the delegates who were for Tilden were admitted. In three others the anti-Tilden men were admitted against delegations understood to be "set up" for Tilden. This may be only a coincidence. It may be that the delegations were admitted because they were regular, and not because they were opposed to fir. Tilden, and that those excluded were shut out nelely because of defects in their record, and not because of a presumed delect in their opinions. But it is a least instructive to find

four cases. It is, however, said that this action of the committee paliers with the anti-Tilden sentiment in a double sense; that it accords them a favor that is of me value, because in the only case where the admission of anti-Tilden delegation would have so changed the majority as to secure the choice of anti-Tilden delegates there the Tilden delegation was admitted, but in all the cases where the anti-Tilden delegates were admitted this admission did not so affect the majority as to change the choice of delegates to St. Louis. Tammany, it is reported, will be admitted to the exclusion of its opponents. It is said and believed that the anti-Tammany men, though formally presenting their case and making their claim to recognition, had no expectation that they would be admitted, and are not disappointed that they are shut out and indeed do not regret it. If there is any truth in this statement its significancy beems to be that these and indeed do not regret it. If there is any truth in this statement its significancy beems to be that these gentlemen are rather glad to have a pretext for con-tinuing their war on Tammany and their slaughter at the polls of the Tammany candidates. They are thought to be pleased not at the mere prospect that Tammany is to tread on the tails of their coats next repeat in the case of such profitable places as the County Clerkship and the Sheriff's office the campaign which the press waged to their advantage last year. It is gossiped that the republicans are not averse to combinations with the anti-Tammany men which will enable them to get a hold upon city offices. This will at least be a wholesome influence, in so far as it shall compel Tammany to present unexceptionable candi-

the Committee on Credentials, it is reported at night that these hours were of very great consequence to the Convention, inasmuch as it cannot have the hall for another day. To-morrow the theatre is to be occupied by a dramatic or pantomime company with the bril-liant entertainment of "Humpty Dumpty," to the exclu-sion of the political Humpty Dumpties so strenuously endeavoring to sit on the Presidential wall.

THE QUESTION OF A PLEDGED DELEGATION.

Apparently the effort to secure a pledged delegation has been abandoned by the friends of Mr. Tilden. At to-day. It is possible that it may only be playing 'pos-aum and biding its time to pop up again in the style of Monsieur Polichinelle, but it seems more likely that the evident avergates, and, more than all, the very dis-tinct declaration against it made by Mr. Sey-mour in the Herald to-day, have together killed it. If the engineers of the cause of Governor Tilden as a candidate at St. Louis have really abanapple of discord and could only produce dispute. With ord and could only produce dispute. With that men shall take a certa. ...ught i ause it is a good medicine they will very likely swallow it of their own account because it is a cordial. So long as it was sought to compel men here to recognize the propriety of insisting on Governor Tilden at St. Louis they made wry faces. They could find a thousand reasons against it. It was impolitic, unwise, unjust. New York has had her share; but, even if ane was to have another chance, Mr. Tilden was not her most popular son. Even if reform was recognized as the foremost issue and Mr.
Tilden as a great reformer there were flaws in his armor even on that side. So it went on till the attempt to insist on Tilden was seen to be a challenge to the pro-duction of all sorts of criticism and hostile comment. But with the friends of a piedged delegation beaton from the field, with no demand made upon them on his ac-count, he affains his full consequence in the apprecia-

The committee on contested scats, with Samuel D. Morris, of Brooklyn, in the chair, assembled precisely at two o'clock in the atternoon. In the vestibule and halls of the hotel adjoining the meeting room was as sembled a large gathering of delegates. In a convention the Committee on Contested Seats is the centra point around which culminate nearly all the interest The political complexion of the members com-prising it stands as the particular guiding point for all persons who look from the outside upon gation, held in the pariors of the Butterfield House in the afternoon, Mr. Kelly is reported to have made a speech, in which he counselled h's collesques to leave the Convention bodily if a single representative was given to their opponents. These instructions were construed by many as another evidence of

Mr. Kelly is thoroughly opposed to all compromise, no matter in what shape or color it may arise. The of their leader. Some of them, however, do not take particular pains to show disapproval of such a course, The delegates from the Sixteenth district of New York city—Messrs. Edward Cooper, Edward Duffy and James E. Morrison—are set down as decidedly opposed to such action. This is the district in which Governor Tilden resides. These gentlemen do not consequently bow in abject fear to the dictates of Mr. Kelly, and they are

free to give expression to their opinions.

Although the committee commenced its proceedings at two o'clock it was after six before they were able to give a hearing to New York county. The time dragged heavily along while waiting for New York to get her chance to make a fight before the committee. Neither Tammany nor anti-Tammany men could give any definite idea of what would prove the result of the contest. At no other convention that I have attended was so much secrecy maintained as to the probable action of the Committee on Contested Seats. Everybody seemed at sea and John Kelly kept his room, while his active heutenants, E. D. Gale, Edward L. Donnelly and others, carried up the news to him every few minutes. Mai ters looked squally and no positive foundation could be found for any rumor that circulated through the But-

At four o'clock Governor Seymour and Senator Kernan came to the botel and were shown to a private room. They were soon after joined by Mr. John Kelly-Everybody understands that Mr. Seymour's advice has the controlling influence with his party in this State, and he probably came to pour oil upon the troubled waters. Several of the leaders on both sides were invited to this conference, and Mr. Kelly is understood to have again reiterated his demand for full admission of testants. The committee's session wore on. Ben Ray, of Columbia, an out-and-out anti-Tilden man, went in with his delegation to argue against a contesting body. He came out victorious. Oswego secured its representa-

He came out victorious. Oswego secured its representative, Littlejohn.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT THE TILDEN INTEREST,
But the Governor's time came next. Wm. A. Beach,
the State Committeeman from Syracuse, went in to
argue as to the First district of that city. The Canal
ring had their men from there, but Beach got the better of them and the Committee decided in isvor of his
claims. The other districts were taken up and the
winning side left the rooms quite jubilant. It was so
far an even thing between Tilden and anti-Tilden men.
"You can tell more lies in three minutes than another
man can tell in three hours," was complimentarilly
remarked by one contesting delegate from Oswego
county to another. This was followed up by the pleasing quotation, "The truth would choke you." This is
a sample of some of the smaller conversational incia sample of some of the smaller conversational inci.
dents of the crowd who gathered outside the doors of he State Committee apartment. At six o'clock the con-testing delegates from the Pirst district of Westchester. chosen under Tammany auspices. Mr. Dennis Mc-Mahon appeared before the committee in opposition and argued in favor of the auti-Tammany delegates. The contest resulted in the thinning out of the latter, and the political lookers on based their calculations as

and the political lookers on based their calculations as to the future accordingly.

THE NEW YORK DISPUTE.

A recess of the State Committee was taken from seven o'clock until eight. When the committee reassembled New York county was taken up. Seven from each side were admitted to the room. Messrs. Peter B. Olney, Augustus Schell, John Kelly, William C. Whitney, Frederick Smyth and August Beimont repre-

sented Tammany. Messra John Morrissey, Charles W. Brooke, Dennis McMahon, Ira Shafler, Emanuel B. Hart, Francis M. Bixby and Charles Crary went to the

each side for the purpose of presenting arguments.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Ira Shafer spoke first on the anti-Tammany side strength. The prestige of victory should also tell in

orous speech. He also argued as to the good work which had been accomplished by the anti-Tammany party last November in saving the State ticket Mr. Peter B. Olney and Corporation Counsel Whitney made speeches on the Tammany side. They attacked the anti-Tammany men as rebels.

to their connection with other outside organizations. He dwelt particularly upon the point that Whitney had run for District Attorney on the Apollo Hal Tammany in sending him out of that organization. He had been twice expelled—once by Tweed and once by Kelly. The latter outrage had been committed simply because he had the manhood to stand up against a reduction of the laborers' wages and the despotism which then ruled in the Wigwam. He afterward went down into a district of New York city where he did not reside and badly whipped the demogratic candulate arrayed against him.

cratic candidate arrayed against nim.

Mr. John Kelly went into a history of his cont Mr. John Kelly went into a history of his connection with Tammany Hall. He had taken hold of the organization at a time when a change was required. He did not ask or aspire for office and had spent time and money in his efforts to give the people of New York a good city government.

Mr. Augustus Schell also spoke. He is said to have

made a very wild kind of an argument, attacking the anti-Tammanyites as traitors and using similar epithets. Morrissey again took the floor and handled the Centennial Scholl without gloves. He accused the Tammany Sachems of being very ignorant in political matters, and ventured to bet that "Schell didn't know the boundaries of his own Assembly district." Those were the main points of discussion used on the occasion. None were admitted before the committee but the fourteen representatives of Tam marks are described as having been conducted within the lines of proper debate. Both delegations then withdrew, in order to give the State Committee an op-

Pending a decision the New York delegation were busily engaged in speculating upon the names of the St-Louis delegates from their seven Congressional districts; the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, minth, tenth and eleventh. Considerable rivalry exists among the local statesmen as to selection of those delegates. Although only fourteen can go nearly every one of the Tammany Hall General Committee, over 800 in all, are working for the much coveted honor. The Congressional District Committees are supposed to chose those delegates. They scarcely have anything to do whatever with discharging the important duty. It appears that Mr. John Kelly, with all the other party prorogatives he possesses, has assumed the nam-ing of those men. They will all be agreed upon before the Convention meets to-morrow. Then they will be reported for the final action of the entire body. Among the names mentioned as likely to be chosen are General Baldy Smith, Mayor Wickham and John Kelly. phy, Senator Kernan, Lieutenant Governor Dorshelmer and August Belmont. Governor Seymour has posi-tively refused to accept one of the places.

The Democratic State Convention, to select delegates to the St. Louis National Convention, met in the Utica Opera House to-day. The ball, which was handsomely decorated with flags and colors, seats about 1,800, in-cluding the galleries. The seats on the main floor were bearly all taken by the delegates and outside attendants on the Convention. There were, however, but lew in

At half-past twelve D. Magons, Jr., called the Convention to order and nominated John C. Jacobs as tem-porary Chairman of the Couvention and E. M. Hol-brook as Secretary, which was agreed to. Rufus Peckham, of Albany, and Judge Beach, of Queens, were appointed to conduct Mr. Jacobs to the

On taking the chair Mr. Jacons addressed the Conven-

chair.

On taking the chair Mr. Jacons addressed the Convention as follows:—

SEMATOR JACONS' SPENCE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—For the honor of being selected to preside over this Convention I am very grateful, for the Convention, in my judgment, will have a most important bearing on the political destiny of our country. It seems to me we are to-day to initiate the policy which is to prevail in the councils of the Republic on the oponing of the second century of its history, and which may be felt until the millions of Americans who are yet to be are called upon to celebrate, with exuitant and grateful hearts, the completion of still another century in our bistory. This is not the place or the occasion to review the political annals of the hundred years that are gone. It will not be denied that our great political organization has taken a great part in shaping the history of the lepublic. For nearly sixty years the democracy controlled the government of this country in prosperity and prace. The beginning of this century found it battling under the lead of Jesterson for those great principles to which the democratic party has adhered through good and evil report, and which it stands ready to indered here to-day. It does not become the elemies of the democratic party to' assail its motives or its patriotism. Its history is the history of our country for sixty years of amazing progress and boundless prosperity. Fraternal discord, civil strife, reckles extravagance, corruption such as never was known before in federal affairs, prostrate commerce and pershing industry, all have followed the temporary overthrow of the democratic party and with its restoration to power we are pledged to restore the prosperity of the past. Here in the Empire state the democracy are in a position to do something more than to promise. We point with pride to the performances of the democratic party intends to elect a president of the United States this year a statesman who will more an accomplished at Albany in the purification of publ

CONTESTED SEATS.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to call the roll of delegates. When the call of New York delegates was commenced ira Shafer rose and said he canned to represent the First district, instead of P. G. Dully. He said he had his credentials, which he would hand in. He said there were other contestants present. The Chair said the list of delegates would be called, and then the gentleman could have a hearing. The Secretary proceeded with the reading, including the names of contestants of New York and elsewhere. There were contestants of New York and elsewhere. There were contestants of New York and elsewhere. testants from Columbia, New York, Onondaga, Oswego-

and Westchester counties.

Mr. Wariners, of New York, nominated E. O. Perrin for Reading Secretary. Carried.

Mr. Wggd, of Chaton, moved the adoption of the rules of the New York State Assembly to govern this body

Resolved. That the temporary chairman be and is bereby authorized to appoint one designate from each Congression. I district, to wenter main be reterred the credentiats of delegates and the craims of all contesting delegations.

Mr. Ira Sharke rose to speak, when a point of order was raised and the Chair requested him to defer, as he

ns a contestant. Mr. Sratoos, of Onelda, offered the following:—

Mr. CHAMBERS, of Erie, informed the Ch First district of that county was contested.

The Chair put the question first on Mr. Morris' resolution, as that called for a committee on contested

seats, and it was adopted.

The Chair announced the question on Mr. Spriggs'

go on and take action with one-half the democracy of the State not represented. He claimed that the de-mocracy of New York had a right to speak to the mocracy of New York had a right to speak to the democracy of the State through resolutions adopted here. There was no occasion for going on hastily. We can take a recess. Let the Committee on Contested Scats do their work and then go forward. Mr. Spungos said he was as anxious as his friend from Sullivan that New York should be heard; but all he asked was, Who shall be heard? What right have we to determine now who has the right to be heard from New York? It could do no harm to delay a little in this matter.

from New York? It could do no marks to this matter.

Mr. Bassac said he was very much gratified to find his iriond and himself were in accord. He (Beebe) had suggested that an adjournment be had so as to have the question raised determined.

Mr. Spanous said he would withdraw his resolution until after the appointment of the Committee on Contested Seats.

The Chair then announced the following committee on contested seats:

the deligation from Columbia county at the deligation from Columbia county and min Ray.

The Convention was adjourned to seven P. M., the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report before that time.

Both contesting delegations from the First district of Eric county will be excluded.

The Convention was called to order at a quarter to the Convention was called to order at a committee.

morning.

Mr. Brach, of Queens county, said he should strenuously oppose any motion for an adjournment. He preferred to sit here all night, if it was necessary, to close the work of the Convention.

The question was put on the motion to adjourn, and lost by a very decided vote.

The Chair said if there was no objection he would appoint a committee of two to wait on the Committee on Contested Sets and inquire as to their progress. None being mad, Messra. Eagan and Beach were appointed as such committee.

Mr. Wherer moved to take a recess to half-past

All, washing account to nine A. M. to-morrow was also negatived.

Mr. Bracu, of Queens, was then called upon to address the Convention, and responded in a speech, alluding to rational affairs and the prospects of a democrate victory in the next Presidential election. He occase of the groundment men of this State, notably Gov.

Mr. WEED, of Clinton, said that, with the indefinite

Mr. Weed, of Clinton, said that, with the indefinite information received from the Committee on Contested Seats and the prospect that they would not be heard from before midnight, he trusted the motion to adjourn would prevail.

Mr. Schoosmaken, of Ulster, was opposed to an adjournment, and said if there was an adjournment now there would be but a fragment of a convention here tomorrow. If, he added, this committee is unable to discharge its duties, let us relieve them and appoint another committee. He said that this Convention could do the other work before it without regard to the work of this committee. He called upon the Convention to remain and not adjourn, leaving the work of the Convention to a fragment of the democracy.

A standing vote was taken on the motion to adjourn, and the Secretary counted 80 in the affirmative to 10 in the negative.

The Convention them adjourned until nine A. M. tomorrow.

The Convention then adjourned until nine A. M. tomorrow.

DELEGATES TO ST. LOUIS.

The following names of delegates to the St. Louis
Convention have been selected to be handed to the
committee, which will report them to the Convention
to morrow. In cases where there has been a tie or no
selection in the delegations making the selections the
committee will make the selection:—
Fifteenth District—William F. Russell, of Ulster, and
John A. Griswold, of Greene.
Eighteenth District—William F. Russell, of Ulster, and
A. B. Waido, of Essex.
Twenty-first District—William Youmans, of Delaware, and George H. Manning, of Chonango.
Twenty-third District—James Stevens and Joseph K.
Browts, of Oneids.
Twenty-sixth District—S. H. Hammond, of Ontario, and George H. Lapham, of Yates.
Twenty-sighth District—S. D. Halliday, of Tompkins,
and John J. Taylor, of Tioga.
Twenty-night District—S. R. Russles, of Stephen.

rio, and George H. Lapham, of Yates.

Twenty-eighth District—S. D. Halliday, of Tompkins, and John J. Taylor, of Tioga.

Twenty-ninth District—W. B. Ruggles, of Steuben, and D. R. Hill, of Chenango.

Thirtieth District—Fred Cook, of Monroe; the other is not agreed upon.

Thirty-second District—William Bookstaver, of Chitauqua, and C. S. Carey, of Caitarangus.

Albany District—D. Manning and R. Peckham.

The Ouondaga and Cortand district is tied.

Orange and Sullivan District—Senator St. John and Congressman George M. Beebe.

First District—James M. Oakley, of Queens, and Gibert C. Dean, of Suffolk,
Westchester District—C. C. Childs, Sr., and George W. Davids. W. Davids.

Genesee and Niagara District—W. S. Farwell and H.

J. Giowackie.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRATS.

THE DELEGATES SELECTED VESTERDAY TO REP-RESENT GEORGIA AT ST. LOUIS AND THE

The democrats of Georgia have selected their delegates to the National Convention in a manner at once complex and unsatisfactory.

The Executive Committee, with a design that though hardly fathomed has been suspected, decided that no State convention should be held for the pur-

puse of selecting delegates. It resolved instead that

off. The grumblers were whipped in, however, and on yesterday the nine conventions met and went through with their work.

In all the meetings that were held to elect delegates to the district conventions, no ipatructions were offered, nor was any preference expressed for any candidate. A very decided feeling in favor of an Eastern hard money candidate prevails throughout the State. The conventions met in each Congressional district, and consolidated returns have been received here. The conventions passed no resolutions favoring any candidate, but it is distinctly understood that the delegates will act upon the idea that an Eastern man can organize a democratic victory. Governor Smith, who heads the delegation, will not talk, but his preference for Tilden has been known for some time. State Senator Howell and Judge Hall, Atlanta delegates, favor a hard money Eastern candidate, and give Tilden the preference over Bayard. Ex-Congressman Young strongly favors an Eastern man, and thinks Tilden will bring more adroitness and resource into the campaign than any other candidate. It is quite certain that Georgia's twenty-two votes will be given to either Tilden or Bayard, with the preference for Tilden. Davis has no following. Hendricks has few friends. The unfortunate apilt in the Ohio democracy virtually rules.

DELEGATES FRIENDLY TO BRISTOW CHOSEN

The Massachusetts Republican Convention, which was held in this city to-day, was a substantial victory for that branch of the party which seeks the nomination and election of Mr. Bristow to the Presidency. The gathering was one of the largest as it was one of the most respectable that has been convened in Massa-chusetts for many years, and the proceedings, consid-ering the strife between the Blaine and Bristow factions, were surprisingly harmonious. There was an absence of buncombe resolutions, the only one adopted being one affirming that the delegates to Cincinnati shall go unpledged, but expecting and requiring them each and all to work and vote for those candidates, and those only, whose character and career give unquesbe faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of resumption of specie payment at a day not later than that already fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and administration of public affairs may be characterized

SELVISH AND PARTISAN LEADERSHIP.

John E. Sanford, of Taunton, Speaker of the House
of Representatives, was chosen to preside over the

deliberations of the gathering.

Mr. Sanford was received with applause. He said in substance that it was hardly necessary to dwell upon to scan the present situation—to take note of existing tendencies and demands. No one who has watched the current of recent political events has failed to see a widespread and growing dissatisfaction with the man agement of national affairs, and, as a consequence, there have been large and significant detections from our ranks. We have seen the republican party routed in its strongholds and the national House of Representatives occupied by our opponents. It is idle to disguise the fact that there have been periods within the last ten years when a national election would have brought imminent hazard of a democratic restoration. Have you any longer a doubt as to the causes which have wrought this change in our fortunes? Surely we have not abjured our creed. Our fusing the policy and aims were never more elearly adfirmed; our traditions and the names of our great lenders never more reverently held. No, the protest is not against the record or creed, but against methods of administration; against dominant influences and tendences that have debased the character and tone of the public geory; against a leadership that has wielded power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public geory; against a partisanship narrow, intense and violent, that has usurped the place of high a second or the public geory; against a partisanship narrow, intense and violent, that has usurped the place of high a second or propagainst a code of fluancial morality that has corrupted the standards of official honesty and turned places of public trust into opportunities of private gain or public plander.

Allouing to the fall of Belknap, he would, he said, not to scan the present situation-to take note of existing

widespread and growing dissatisfaction with the man agement of national affirs, and, as a consequence, there have been large and significant detections from our ranks. We have seen the republican party routed in its stroopholds and the national detection would have brought by our opponents. It is ide to the last ten years when a national election would have brought immunent hazard of a democratic restoration. Have you any longer a doubt as to the causes which have wrought this change in our fortunes? Stroly we have not adjurted our creed. Our distinctive policy and aims were never more createrly after the control of the public service against a leadershy that have debased the character and ione of the public service; against a leadershy that has well-do power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public service; against a leadershy that has well-do power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public service; against a leadershy that has well-do power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public service; against a leadershy that has well-do power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public service; against a leadershy that has well-do power and patronage for its own ends and not for the public service; against a leadershy that has ourquied the standards of official honesty and turqed places of public trast into dyportunities of private gain or public.

All outing to the fall of Helkmap, he would, he said, not criticise the spirit and more than the control of the public service on country, not upon its own well-doing, but upon its success in soiling republic and the spirit and more than our list of the public service will be success in soiling republic and the spirit and more than our list of the spirit and more than our li

of trade and industry. There is no magic in party names; no gratitude for past achievement that will atone for present failures. A new generation of voters is coming on the stage. Wheever may be nominated for next President will not be elected by the hundreds who are active in the preliminaries of the campaign, but by the thousands who will go to the polls in honor, knowing no allegiance and heeding no command save that of their own convictions. And another feature of the present campaign was indifference to the professions of platform as compared with guarantees that are sought in the character of the caudidates. "Measures and not men" is no longer the haxim of political wisdom.

Is the watchword for to-day. But the most conspicuous, as it is the most hopeful, sign of the times is the awakened moral sense of the country in regard to public affairs. There is an interest in buman nature that approves of right and condemns wrong. It constitutes too hard-pan of safety on which popular government rests. The republican party will be recreant to commanding duty—nay, invite the penalty of deserved deleat—if it does not place itself, with unbestating ourage, in front of the movement for reform and carry it forward with uncompromising zeal. The duty and remedy is not to scuttle the good old ship, but to pump out the bilge water, discharge the recreant and summon to command true and worthy mea.

Mr. REISTOW & TOTOW.

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Immediately after Mr. Sanford had finished the delegates manifested an impatience to proceed to business. Attempts were made by the friends of both Blaine and Bristow to work in resolutions of indorsement, but they were all in vain and a ballot was speedily resorted to. Before proceeding to this, however, a letter was read from Governor Rica, in which he peremptorily declined to be considered a candidate.

Mr. Pierce, of Milton, of the Committee on Resolutions, reported a resolution:

Resolved, That this committee leave the delegates of Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention unpiedged and uninstructed in respect of individual candidates for Fresident and Vice President of the United States—(applause)—but expects and requires them exclt and all to work and vote for those candidates, and those only, whose characters give unquestionable assurance to the whole country that they will be faithful and zealous to maintain the equal rights of all ciliacas under the constitution, to bring about the resumption of specie payments at a date not later than that aiready fixed by law, and to effect a thorough and radieal reform of the civil service, to the end that the administration of public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy and purity.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Stone, of Waltham, reported from the Committee on Credentials that there were 909 present, and that by reason of irregularities neither delegation from ward 16, of Boaton, was entitled to seats. Report accepted.

On motion of Mr. Osborn, of East Bridgewater, the Convention at two evidence provides a public affairs may be characterized by efficiency, economy and purity.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Stone, of Waltham, reported from the Committee on Credentials that there had sent him to vote for those men who were fitted for the offices to which they were called upon. The former excused himself, an

John G. Whittier was called for but was not forthcoming. Neither was Dr. Loring nor the Hon. George
S. Hace.

The result of the ballot was as follows:—Whole number, 999; necessary, 485; R. H. Dana, Jr., 622; J. M.
Forbes, 529; J. E. Sanford, 38; E. R. Hoar, 702; Paul
A. Chadbourne, 407; E. Learned, 396; William Cogswell, 376; W. B. Washburn, 131; Mr. Tallot, 6; J. D.
Long, 75; James Freeman Clarke, 283; A. H. Bullock,
404, and twelve others received one vote each.
On motion of Mr. Willcomb, of fissisch, President
Paul A. Chadbourne, of Williams College, who received
the next highest number of votes, was declared the
fourth delegate.

All of these gentlemen, with the possible exception
of Judge Hoar, are pronounced supporters of Mr.
Bristow.

THE STATE CAPITAL Investigation of the Brooklyn

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

Bribery Charges.

Report of the Committee on Redistricting

DEFEAT OF THE UNION FERRY BILL

ALBANT, April 26, 1876.

The meeting of the Assembly Committee on Privk leges and Elections was well attended this afternoon to hear the resumption of the investigation into the charges of bribery in connection with the Brooklyn charter. Mr. Robert Furey was the first witness examined, and, though his responses were prompt enough, there was little satisfactory information obtained from him. He said he came to Albany of his own volition to work against all bills that were opposed to the interests of the democratic party. He had no to the interests of the democratic party. He had no instructions from any one—neither from Boss McLaughlin, his brother or anybody else. He talked with the Kings county members, but he could not recoilect if he had spoken to any others. Mr. Strahan put the question haif a dozen times to him if he had not an un-derstanding with some person or persons in Brooklyst plied quietly in the negative at first, but on having the same question put to him for the sixth or seventh he replied that to the best of his recollection he has not and when pressed by Mr. Foster to say positively ever, he admitted writing a letter to Commissioned McLaughlin, a day or two prior to coming up here and was requested to state its contents he grew belligerent and was threatened by Straham with being brought before the House for contempt He said it was none of their business what the letter contained. On the whole all that was gleaned from Mr. Furey was that he held no political office in Brook lyn, but was in the habit of coming to Albany to work against legislation that threatened democratic interests around among the Kings county members and perhaps ome others, to induce them to forswear their alleg ance to party and do a good turn the democrats. The next witness was Gallagher, one of the members charged

seven Senators would be more of a representation that it is entitled to, while six would be less than a surplus of 90,000 unrepresented, population. The reports contemplate giving New York six scenators and Brooklyn three; the former twenty-five Assemblymen and the latter twelve. Brooklyn will have an unrepresented surplus of \$4,000 population in the Senatorial apportionment. According to the report of the Secretary of the State New York is entitled to twenty-six members, and then she has a fractional excess in population. of \$2,000. The Assembly apportionment report will meet with considerable opposition to its acceptance.

BILLS PASSED THE SENATE.

Among the bills that passed the Senate to-day were the bill for the relief of the creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New York city; the bill to prevent the deposit of mud, ashes, &c., in the waters of the Hudson; the bill making an appropriation for the payment of the principal and interest of the Canal cebt for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1876; also the bill making appropriation to pay the expenses of collecting toils, superintendence, orainary repairs, &c., of the canals for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1876; the bill authorizing a tux of three-tenths of a mill per dollar to provide for deficiency in the sinking fund; bill in relation to the liability of imkeepers, and making it incumbent on them to furniss each guest with a recoupt for property intrused to their care.

In the Senate the bill appropriating \$200,000 for the support of the Emigration Commission was ordered to a third reading; also the bill to relieve the State from maintaining the Chenango Canal, and to authorize its extension and use for the purposes of a railroad.

In the House last week, among the rural members, a bill to repeal an obnoxious prohibitory section in the charter of the village of Gloversville created great excession and use for the purpose of a railroad.

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panies from discriminating in the for cost,

The Railroad Committee intend to report unfavorably
the bill requiring city horse car companies to portion
off their seats, ferryboat fashion. Mr. Watts will try
to have the report disagreed to.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

BAN FRANCISCO, April 26, 1876. The Republican Convention to nominate delegates to Cincinnati convened this afternoon. W. C. Mortes was elected temporary Chairman, which is con a point against the iederal office-coolders.

ORITHARY.

DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DERBY. A cable despatch of yesterday from London an nounces the death of the Dowager Duchess, mother of the present Earl of Derby. The deceased indy was Emma Carolina, second daughter of the first Earl or Kotmeradaie, who was elevated to the perrugion 1923, and was married to Lord Stanley, afterward Earl Derby, who died in October, 1860. The family to which the Ducheas belonged was one of the most as-